

**Practice: 629 - Waste Treatment****Scenario: #1 - Litter Windrow Pasteurization****Scenario Description:**

This practice scenario includes the in house windrowing of poultry litter to promote pasteurization between flocks. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to (excess nutrient and pathogens) and air quality impacts (PM & PM precursors, and objectionable odors).

Associated practices: Amendments for Treatment of Agricultural Waste (591), Waste Storage Facility (313), & Nutrient Management (590)

**Before Situation:**

A poultry operation typically removes part of the litter and bedding between flocks, called a cakeout. A full cleanout of litter and bedding is typically done once every 1-3 years depending on the operation. Over time, the accumulation of poultry waste in the litter contributes to an increase in odors and high ammonia emissions in the house contribute to impacts on bird health.

**After Situation:**

This scenario assumes 4 flocks per year in an operation with 2 - 42 x 500 square foot houses. Three (3) in-house pasteurization events will be performed annually. There will be a full cleanout after the 4th flock.

Formula to calculate the total number of pasteurization events per year on a 1000 SF basis:

(Square Feet of house) / 1000 SF X (Number of houses) X (Number of pasteurization events) = Number of 1000SF.

21,000 SF / 1000 SF X 2 houses X 3 events = 126 units of 1000SF

In house pasteurization of poultry litter is achieved by windrowing the litter in the house. The process takes approximately one week. This process successfully addresses the air quality impacts (ammonia emissions, PM and PM precursors) and bird health resource concerns. This process also improves the quality of poultry litter that must be spread on farmland. Bird health is improved and bird mortality is reduced.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Surface Area of housing floor windrowed per year in 1000 SF

**Scenario Unit:** 1000 Square Feet

**Scenario Typical Size:** 126

**Scenario Cost:** \$4,861.80

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$38.59

**Cost Details (by category):**

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
<b>Equipment/Installation</b>						
Tractor, agricultural, 120 HP	962	Agricultural tractor with horsepower range of 90 to 140. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$48.22	66	\$3,182.52
Aerator Attachment, 8", PTO	1707	Aerator attachment for mounting to tractor and PTO, 8" diameter. Equipment cost only with out tractor. Brown Bear R24C-8' or equivalent	Hour	\$8.17	30	\$245.10
<b>Labor</b>						
Equipment Operators, Light	232	Includes: Skid Steer Loaders, Hydraulic Excavators <50 HP, Trenchers <12", Ag Equipment <150 HP, Pickup Trucks, Forklifts, Mulchers	Hour	\$21.73	66	\$1,434.18

**Practice: 629 - Waste Treatment****Scenario: #2 - Milking Parlor Waste Treatment System with Dosing System and Bed****Scenario Description:**

This practice scenario includes a dosed treatment system with bark bed for milking parlor wastewater. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to (excess nutrient, salts and pathogens).

Associated practices: Nutrient Management (590), Pumping Plant (533), Fence (382), & Waste Storage Facility (313)

**Before Situation:**

Milkhouse waste water currently outlets in an untreated manner which presents potential soil, water and air quality concerns.

**After Situation:**

This scenario assumes that the treatment system is designed for 500 gal/day of wastewater from the milking parlor. It assumes a two tank scenario. The grease trap acts as the primary settling basin. The wastewater overflows into the septic tank, which is then dosed to the treatment bed (bark bed or leaching gallery). It is assumed that the treatment bed is dosed at 0.16 gal/square ft (3125 sq ft). To maintain bark bed performance, additional bark may need to be added every 3 to 5 years as an O&M task. This practice scenario reduces nutrient content, organic strength, or pathogen levels of agricultural waste; improve air quality by reducing odors and gaseous emissions (methane or ammonia).

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Design Flow

**Scenario Unit:** Gallon/Day

**Scenario Typical Size:** 500

**Scenario Cost:** \$21,509.13

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$43.02

**Cost Details (by category):**

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
	297				100	
<b>Acquisition of Technical Knowledge</b>						
Training, Workshops	294	Educational seminar or series of meetings emphasizing interaction and exchange of information among a usually small number of participants.	Each	\$41.42	1	\$41.42
<b>Equipment/Installation</b>						
Aggregate, Wood Chips	1098	Includes materials, equipment and labor	Cubic yard	\$19.85	350	\$6,947.50
Stripping and stockpiling, topsoil	1199	Stripping and stockpiling of topsoil adjacent to stripping area. Includes equipment and labor.	Cubic Yard	\$0.76	116	\$88.16
Excavation, common earth, large equipment, 150 ft	1223	Bulk excavation of common earth including sand and gravel with dozer >100 HP with average push distance of 150 feet. Includes equipment and labor.	Cubic Yard	\$3.21	254	\$815.34
Trenching, Earth, 12" x 48"	53	Trenching, earth, 12" wide x 48" depth, includes equipment and labor for trenching and backfilling	Foot	\$1.12	450	\$504.00
Earthfill, Manually Compacted	50	Earthfill, manually compacted, includes equipment and labor	Cubic yard	\$4.66	118	\$549.88
<b>Labor</b>						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$27.22	32	\$871.04
<b>Materials</b>						
Geotextile, non-woven, light weight	1209	Non-woven less than 8 ounce/square yard geotextile with staple anchoring. Materials and shipping only.	Square Yard	\$1.08	382	\$412.56
Pipe, PVC, 2", SCH 40	976	Materials: - 2" - PVC - SCH 40 - ASTM D1785	Foot	\$1.35	290	\$391.50
Pipe, PVC, 4", SCH 40	978	Materials: - 4" - PVC - SCH 40 - ASTM D1785	Foot	\$3.95	10	\$39.50
Pipe, PVC, 6", SCH 40	980	Materials: - 6" - PVC - SCH 40 - ASTM D1785	Foot	\$6.51	200	\$1,302.00
Pipe, PE, 2", DR 9	1000	Materials: - 2" - PE - 160 psi - ASTM D3035 DR 9	Foot	\$2.14	250	\$535.00
Prefabricated concrete septic tank, 1500 gal	1738	Precast concrete septic tank, 1,500 gal. Materials only.	Each	\$1,738.97	2	\$3,477.94

**Materials**

Aggregate, Gravel, Ungraded, Quarry Run	1099	Includes materials, equipment and labor	Cubic yard	\$23.45	119	\$2,790.55
Dosing System, siphon	1763	Dosing system siphon with typical 3" diameter and 12" drawdown. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	\$266.06	1	\$266.06

**Mobilization**

Mobilization, large equipment	1140	Equipment >150HP or typical weights greater than 30,000 pounds or loads requiring over width or over length permits.	Each	\$434.63	4	\$1,738.52
Mobilization, very small equipment	1137	Equipment that is small enough to be transported by a pick-up truck with typical weights less than 3,500 pounds. Can be multiple pieces of equipment if all hauled simultaneously.	Each	\$62.86	2	\$125.72
Mobilization, small equipment	1138	Equipment <70 HP but can't be transported by a pick-up truck or with typical weights between 3,500 to 14,000 pounds.	Each	\$153.11	4	\$612.44

**Practice: 629 - Waste Treatment****Scenario: #3 - Milking Parlor Waste Treatment System with Dosing System****Scenario Description:**

This practice scenario includes a dosed treatment system for milking parlor wastewater that will outlet to a constructed wetland and/or vegetated treatment area and/or other acceptable treatment. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to (excess nutrient, salts and pathogens).

Associated practices: Constructed Wetland (656), Vegetated Treatment Area (635), Waste Transfer (634), Nutrient Management (590), Pumping Plant (533), Fence (382), & Waste Storage Facility (313)

**Before Situation:**

Milkhouse waste water currently outlets in an untreated manner which presents potential soil, water and air quality concerns.

**After Situation:**

This scenario assumes that the treatment system is designed for 500 gal/day of wastewater from the milking parlor. It assumes a two tank scenario. The grease trap acts as the primary settling basin. The wastewater overflows into the septic tank, which is then dosed to a treatment area (constructed wetland and/or vegetated treatment area and/or other acceptable treatment). This practice scenario reduces nutrient content, organic strength, or pathogen levels of agricultural waste; improve air quality by reducing odors and gaseous emissions (methane or ammonia).

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Design Flow

**Scenario Unit:** Gallon/Day

**Scenario Typical Size:** 500

**Scenario Cost:** \$10,101.83

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$20.20

**Cost Details (by category):**

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
	297				100	
<b>Acquisition of Technical Knowledge</b>						
Training, Workshops	294	Educational seminar or series of meetings emphasizing interaction and exchange of information among a usually small number of participants.	Each	\$41.42	1	\$41.42
<b>Equipment/Installation</b>						
Excavation, common earth, large equipment, 150 ft	1223	Bulk excavation of common earth including sand and gravel with dozer >100 HP with average push distance of 150 feet. Includes equipment and labor.	Cubic Yard	\$3.21	138	\$442.98
Earthfill, Manually Compacted	50	Earthfill, manually compacted, includes equipment and labor	Cubic yard	\$4.66	118	\$549.88
Trenching, Earth, 12" x 48"	53	Trenching, earth, 12" wide x 48" depth, includes equipment and labor for trenching and backfilling	Foot	\$1.12	450	\$504.00
<b>Labor</b>						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$27.22	16	\$435.52
<b>Materials</b>						
Pipe, PVC, 6", SCH 40	980	Materials: - 6" - PVC - SCH 40 - ASTM D1785	Foot	\$6.51	200	\$1,302.00
Aggregate, Gravel, Ungraded, Quarry Run	1099	Includes materials, equipment and labor	Cubic yard	\$23.45	3	\$70.35
Prefabricated concrete septic tank, 1500 gal	1738	Precast concrete septic tank, 1,500 gal. Materials only.	Each	\$1,738.97	2	\$3,477.94
Dosing System, siphon	1763	Dosing system siphon with typical 3" diameter and 12" drawdown. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	\$266.06	1	\$266.06
Pipe, PE, 2", DR 9	1000	Materials: - 2" - PE - 160 psi - ASTM D3035 DR 9	Foot	\$2.14	250	\$535.00
<b>Mobilization</b>						
Mobilization, small equipment	1138	Equipment <70 HP but can't be transported by a pick-up truck or with typical weights between 3,500 to 14,000 pounds.	Each	\$153.11	4	\$612.44

**Mobilization**

Mobilization, large equipment	1140	Equipment >150HP or typical weights greater than 30,000 pounds or loads requiring over width or over length permits.	Each	\$434.63	4	\$1,738.52
Mobilization, very small equipment	1137	Equipment that is small enough to be transported by a pick-up truck with typical weights less than 3,500 pounds. Can be multiple pieces of equipment if all hauled simultaneously.	Each	\$62.86	2	\$125.72

**Practice: 629 - Waste Treatment****Scenario: #4 - Aerator less than or equal to 5 hp****Scenario Description:**

This practice scenario includes installation of an aerator into a liquid storage pond or tank that has a surface area less than 1 acre. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to (excess nutrient and pathogens) and air quality impacts (PM & PM precursors, and objectionable odors).

Associated practices: Nutrient Management (590) and Waste Storage Facility (313)

**Before Situation:**

A dairy, swine, or other agricultural operation in which the waste goes into a storage pond. The pond is not managed as an anaerobic lagoon and the nutrients stratify over time and odors are objectionable. It is difficult to properly estimate the nutrient content being pumped onto the land because of the stratification. There is also not enough aerobic microbial activity in the pond to prevent objectionable odors.

**After Situation:**

This scenario assumes that the producer would like to increase oxygen content in the storage pond and mix the waste for even nutrient distribution. Under aerobic conditions microorganisms can convert nutrients and odors will be reduced. Nutrient content of the liquid waste is more uniform which is better for uniform agronomic application rates improving nutrient management and to protect air and water quality resources.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Horse Power of aerator

**Scenario Unit:** Horse Power

**Scenario Typical Size:** 1

**Scenario Cost:** \$1,229.84

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$1,229.84

**Cost Details (by category):**

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
<b>Labor</b>						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$27.22	2	\$54.44
<b>Materials</b>						
Aerator, pond, 1 hp	1708	1 hp Aerator for pond or tank with less than 10 acres of surface area. Materials only.	Each	\$1,175.40	1	\$1,175.40

**Practice: 629 - Waste Treatment****Scenario: #5 - Aerator greater than 5 hp****Scenario Description:**

This practice scenario includes installation of an aerator into a liquid storage pond or tank with a surface area larger than 1 acre. The purpose of the practice is to address resource concerns related to water quality degradation due to (excess nutrient and pathogens) and air quality impacts (PM & PM precursors, and objectionable odors).

Associated practices: Nutrient Management (590) and Waste Storage Facility (313)

**Before Situation:**

A dairy, swine, or other agricultural operation in which the waste goes into a storage pond. The pond is not managed as an anaerobic lagoon and the nutrients stratify over time and odors are objectionable. It is difficult to properly estimate the nutrient content being pumped onto the land because of the stratification. There is also not enough aerobic microbial activity in the pond to prevent objectionable odors.

**After Situation:**

This scenario assumes that the producer would like to increase oxygen content in the storage pond and mix the waste for even nutrient distribution. Under aerobic conditions microorganisms can convert nutrients and odors will be reduced. Nutrient content of the liquid waste is more uniform which is better for uniform agronomic applications rates improving nutrient management and to protect air and water quality resources.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Each aerator

**Scenario Unit:** Each

**Scenario Typical Size:** 1

**Scenario Cost:** \$9,419.20

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$9,419.20

**Cost Details (by category):**

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
<b>Labor</b>						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$27.22	3	\$81.66
<b>Materials</b>						
Aerator, pond, 10 hp	1709	10 hp Aerator for pond or tank with 10 or more acres of surface area. Materials only	Each	\$9,337.54	1	\$9,337.54